

SWEDISH ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY



#### Supporting Albanian Negotiations in Environment, Chapter 27 (SANE27)

#### Mbështetja e Negociatave Shqiptare në Mjedis, Kapitulli 27 (MNSHM27)

#### Stöd till Albanien i förhandlingar av miljökapitel 27

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MINISTRIA E TURIZMIT DHE MJEDISIT



# **Recycling in Albania**

**Drivers and barriers** 



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## **RECYCLING INDUSTRY IN ALBANIA**

The recycling industry is one of the most important actors in waste management

- It is probably the most essential element and the most well-known form of waste reduction t takes place through a chain of processes including, leading to a significant reduction in the amount of waste that is deposited. in the landfill.
  - source separation, differentiated collection, selection and processing,

#### Albania has a developed and active recycling industry.

- The Albanian Recyclers Association (ARA) reports that it has about 32 members. They are private recycling companies.
- ARA reports that the market value of investments of this industry amounts to about 234.2 million Euros.

#### **REF: THE DOCUMENT OF STRATEGIC POLICIES AND NATIONAL PLAN ON INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEME**



### LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Law 10463/2011 "On integrated waste management", as amended;

Law no. 8094, dated 21.3.1996 "On public disposal of waste";

DCM 418, 25.06.2014 "On the differentiated at source collection of waste ";

- DCM 452, 11.07.2012 "On landfills", as amended;
- DCM 608, 17.9.2014 "On determining the measures for the collection and treatment of bio-was as well as the criteria and deadlines for their reduction";

DCM 177, 06,03,2012 "On packaging and packaging waste", as amended;

- Instruction no. 6, dated 27.11.2007 of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Water Administration "On the approval of rules, contents and deadlines for the preparation of plans for solid waste management";
- Instruction no. 1738, dated 12.3.2015 "On the study and design criteria for the rehabilitation of urban solid waste landfills, as well as the construction of landfills or urban solid waste treatment plants";
- VKM no. 99, dated 18.2.2005 "On the approval of the Albanian catalog for waste classification", amended;



### WASTE HIERARCHY

The main principle for waste management is waste hierarchy which a to rank waste management opportunities by the goal of what is best the environment and human health as well as the transition to a circ economy.



Priority is given to waste prevention aiming at keeping it as much as possi as a product.

In cases where the product is converinto waste, priority is given to reuse, recycling, further to energy recovery in the end lanfilling.

### WASTE QUANTITIES

	2016	2017	2018
unt of MSW according to INSTAT	1,072,236	1,253,913	1,325,071
al amount of other (inert) waste	228,137	92,790	72,879
lation, INSTAT	2,875,592	2,873,457	2,866,375
al MSW amount ton/inhabitants/ m	0.373	0.386	0.383
al amount of other (inert) e ton/inhabitant/annum	0.079	0.05	0.079
amount kg/inhabitant/annum MSW and (inert) waste	0.452	0.436	0.462



Source: The document of strategic policies and national plan on integrated waste management



## WASTE REDUCTION OBJECTIVES

Maste etresues	Objective			
waste streams	Year	Recovery		
te from packaging	2025	Not less than <i>10%</i> of the total weight of the waste be recov		
	2030	Not less than <i>30%</i> of the total weight of the waste be recov		
egradable waste	2035	Not less than <i>60%</i> of the total weight of the waste be recov		
	2025	Reduction of up to 75% of the level in 2		
	2030	Reduction of up to 55% of the level in		
	2035	Reduction of up to 35% of the level in 2		



Source: The document of strategic policies and national plan on integrated waste management

### POTENTIAL FOR RECYCLING

		2023	2028	2033
cling	tonne	150,945	313,605	541,653
	%	16%	31%	51%
gy recovery from waste <sup>1</sup>	tonne	490,532	416,109	286,600
	%	52%	41%	27% <sup>2</sup>
te disposal	tonne	306,897	290,499	240,974
	%	32%	28%	23%
l waste generated	tonne	948,374	1,020,213	1,069,227
	%	100%	100%	100%

uantity of waste that is burned for energy recovery from existing and planned incinerators ne decreased % of the waste burned for energy recovery comes from the increased rate of recycle



### POTENTIAL FOR RECYCLING

#### POTENTIAL FOR RECYCCLING (%)



#### POTENTIAL FOR RECYCLING (TONNES)





# MAIN DRIVERS OF RECYCLING

#### **EU Directives**

has formulated a number of prescriptive directives encompassing the design, production and treatment of a ge of industrial and consumer products. All the directives have the philosophy of "Extended Producer ponsibility" (EPR) at their core, which aims to promote end-of-life considerations within the product design cess, and the reduction of a product's overall ecological impact.

#### **Associated National Legal Framework**

slative alignment with the acquis in the field of waste has advanced. Final treatment of MSW (municipal solic te) is defined as equally important as their collection. Moreover, the national legal framework identifies the uction and recycling of waste as an important action in the integrated waste management. The National grated Waste Management Plan envisages an increase in the recovery of materials from municipal waste ough recycling, composting and energy conversion to 10% in 2025 and up to 30% in 2030.



# MAIN DRIVERS OF RECYCLING

#### landfilling fee

ne the strongest catalyst for increased end-of-life roduct recovery and recycling in Albania is the acreasing cost of landfill.

he average waste management cost are around **13** ruo/t where around 10 euro/t is the waste ollection cost in the future the costs for the nanagement of waste will be **29 euro/t where** round 16 euro/t is just the transfer, transport and isposal cost.

herefore, this tariff is an increasingly influential conomic instrument, forcing end-of-life processors o make proactive investments based on their nancial bottom-lines as opposed to requests from nanufacturers to assist in fulfill legislative ommitments toward recycling.



Source: National Sectorial Plan for IWM



### BARRIERS FOR RECYCLING

#### Curb-side mix collection of waste;

ually in the entire territory of Albania the collection of waste is done through curb-side m ste collection points, which makes it very hard to recovery clean and usable recyclable wa



Photo credits: URI



• Location: Malësi e Madhe

#### Recommendations

Utilization of the existing municipal waste collection points for separate collection of recyclable waste from other urban solid waste

### **BARRIERS FOR RECYCLING**

#### Absence of recycling point centers;

Ibania there is a lack of infrastructure (**bring centers**) for collecting the recyclable materials and ing these material based on their composition and function.



credits: URI

**Q** Location: Varese, Italy

**Recommendations** 

The bring centers offer quality lowservice for waste collection, while reducing final landfill disposal.

The **bring centers** provide householders with an outlet for the disposal of a wide range of material and in this way maximizing the recyclable rates.



# **BARRIERS FOR RECYCLING**

#### Low level of awareness among consumers for the recyclable materials

generally accepted that sustainability requires the cohesion of three main elements to ke it work.



Recommendations

Public participation, to raise awareness through public awareness campaigns promoting responsible environmental behavior and reduction, reuse and recycling.

### **ISWM NOTION**



- This concept defines the way collection and guarantees the integrated management in accordance with the minimus standards as required by the
- It is necessary to ensure the differentiated collection at t source and recycling of seve waste streams.
- The scheme serves as a basis selection of waste manager technological options in Alba







